A is the Counterplan Text: The victim ought to obtain a protective order against his/her abuser.

B is Competition. First, it's mutually exclusive. You can't get a protective order if your spouse is already dead. Second, it's net beneficial because there's no reason to kill them if protective orders solves better.

C is Solvency. Protective orders greatly decrease abuse.

Andrew Klein 2009 of the U.S. Department of Justice[[1]](#footnote-1)

First, in terms of their effectiveness in deterring repeat abuse, before and after studies suggest that protective orders may deter certain abusers. In Travis County, Texas, over a period of two years before and after order issuance, physical abuse **dropped from 68 percent to** 23 percent after the orders were obtained, if victims maintained the order. If the abusers were also arrested at the time of the order issuance, the physical abuse diminished further; if they had children, it diminished less. [26] These studies cannot reveal whether or not the abuse would have naturally declined overtime without the orders because, for example, the victims are more likely to have left their abusers when they obtained the orders.

D is the Net Benefit

1. Protective orders avoid murder. Murder outweighs domestic violence on magnitude. Two reasons: (A) Murder is irreversible and precludes any future happiness, and (B) symbolically, murder represents the worst punishment which is why we reserve the death penalty for the worst offenders.

2. Protective orders generate respect for the law among the victims.

Andrew Klein-2 of the U.S. Department of Justice[[2]](#footnote-2)

Nonetheless, the **research consistently finds that victims largely express satisfaction with civil orders, even if they are violated by their abusers.** [134] In the multisite study in Massachusetts, 86 percent of the women who obtained a permanent order said that the order either stopped or reduced the abuse, notwithstanding the fact that 59 percent called police to report an order violation. Upon further questioning, the women expressed the feeling that the order demonstrated to the abuser that the “law was on her side.” [182] In a multistate study, victims who obtained orders reported that the orders improved their overall well-being, especially if the abuser had a prior criminal history and were more likely to reabuse. [133] It may be that, even though orders do not stop abuse, they reduce the severity of the reabuse. Alternatively, although they may not affect the extent of reabuse, protective orders make victims feel vindicated and empowered.

**Public respect for the law is key to combating crime. Tyler 04:**

Professor Of Psychology at New York University. Enhancing Police Legitimacy Tom R. Tyler *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* , Vol. 593, To Better Serve and Protect: Improving Police Practices (May, 2004), pp. 84-99

One way to approach the relationship between the police and the public is to consider how **the public impacts** on **the effectiveness of the police in their efforts to combat crime** and maintain social order. Traditional discussions of the effective exercise of legal authority have focused on the ability of legal authorities to shape the behavior of the people within the communities they police. **The ability of the police to secure compliance** with their directives and **with the law** more generally-the ability to be authoritative-**is** widely identified as **one key indicator of their viability** as authorities (Easton1 975;Fuller 1971).**To be effective** as maintainers of social order, in other words, **the police must be widely obeyed** (Tyler 1990). This obedience must occur **both during personal encounters** between police officers and members of the public (Tyler and Huo 2002) **and in people's** everyday **law-related behavior** (Tyler 1990).

1. Klein, Andrew. US Department of Justice. 2009. "Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research." [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Klein, Andrew. US Department of Justice. 2009. "Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research." [↑](#footnote-ref-2)